Jonathan Evans Esq

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

Two Dollars a Year.] PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire), Published by CHARLES TURELL, No. 11, Market-Street. [Payable in Advance.

Volume XXV.] SATURDAY, July 16, 1814. [No. 43.

Legislature of New-Hampshire.

DRAUGHTED MILITIA.

THE committee appointed upon the subjects of the Detached Militia and the Maritime Defence, request leave to Report, in part, on the subjects to them referred—

That in March last, his Excellency the Governor received a letter from Commodore Hull, requesting the attention of his Excellency to the defenceless state of the harbour of Portsmouth, and suggesting his apprehensions that the active commander appointed by the enemy to take command of the station near Portsmouth, would not remain idle whilst our army was about to enter Canada. To which letter of Commodore Hull, immediate personal attention was paid by his Excellency.

That on the 11th April last past, another letter was received by his Excellency the Governor from Commodore Hull stating that from the information he had received, he had no doubt but Portsmouth would be attacked, and that the destruction of the 74 and other vessels would be their object and that neither the fortifications nor the force stationed at Portsmouth were in his opinion an adequate defence.

That on the same 11th of April, a letter was received by his Excellency the Governor from Maj. Gen. Storer, stating that alarming apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Portsmouth, and suggesting the expediency of re-organizing the military guard or watch for the defence of Little Harbor.

That on the 15th of April, his Excellency the Governor as Commander in Chief, issued his order that a company not exceeding one hundred men be raised for the term of three months, to keep watch at Little Harbor and other places, subject to the orders of Major-General Storer.

That on the 22d day of April past, a town meeting was had in Portsmouth, the doings of which manifested a great degree of anxiety respecting the defenceless state of the harbor and town, requesting a committee to call on his Excellency the Goveroor for military aid, and giving it as their opinion, that 800 men, in addition to the force then already ordered, should be detached for the defence of the town and harbor.

That on the 11th of May last, another letter was written to his Excellency the Governor, by commodore Hull, stating that he had received such information as he relied on, that an attack on Portsmouth was intended by the enemy, and that 1000 militia more were in his opinion necessary for the defence of the harbor, in consequence of its defenceless state, and that if militia ever were wanting for the defence of any place, they were then for the defence of Portsmouth.

That on the same 11th day of May, Major-Gen. Storer wrote to his Excellency the Governor, enclosing the letter commodore Hull had received, relative to the intended attack on Portsmouth by the enemy, and giving it as his (the Generals) opinion, that 1000 men ought immediately to be detached for the defence of Portsmouth.

That his Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Council were in session at Concord when the two last mentioned letters were received, and in the course of a few hours after the receipt of said letters, the session of the Governor and Council was adjourned, and his Excellency immediately repaired to Exeter to attend to the object of said communications.

That on the 14th day of May last, his Excellency the Governor wrote to Gen. T. H. Cushing, stating the grounds of apprehensions of an attack on Portsmouth, and requesting that the U. S. troops stationed at Concord might be ordered on to the defence of Portsmouth harbor, and if that was not practicable, that other arrangements might be made by him for that object.

That on the same 14th day of May, Gen. Cushing replied to his Excellency's communication, and stated reasons why the U. States' troops stationed at Concord could not, under existing circumstances, be ordered on for the defence of Portsmouth, and informed his Excellency that two companies of the 40th regiment would march from Boston, one of which was destined for Portsmouth, and the other for Wiscasset; but in the event of an attack on Portsmouth, both companies would be halted at that place and be disposed of to the best advantage for its defence.

That on the 20th of May, his Excellency the Governor wrote to the Secretary at War, representing the existing causes of alarm at Portsmouth and the measures pursued for defence, and that at the pressing applications of the inhabitants and commodore Hull, he had that day ' ed an immediate detachment of eight companies of militia of sixty-four men each, for the defence of Portsmouth for sixty days, unless sooner discharged;—that the U. S. forts in that harbor were very deficient in the requisite number of men, and suggesting the expediency of an immediate reinforcements by troops belonging to the U. States.

That on the same 20th day of May, General Orders were issued for raising six companies from the first division of militia and two from the second division of militia, each company to consist of 64 privates, exclusive of their officers, by detachment, if necessary, to be marched within five days for Portsmouth.

That his Excellency the Commandor in Chief, on the 23d day of May directed Major-Gen. Storer to procure comfortable accommodations for the detached militia and authorised him to permit the troops thus detached to march, by their voluntary consent, and not otherwise, to any points of defence without the limits of the jurisdiction of this State, which might be judged most advisable for the safety of the town and harbor of Portsmouth.

Through the whole of this business it appears by documents submitted to the Legislature, that his Excellency the Commander in Chief was personally attentive to the safety of the town and harbor of Portsmouth—conferred with commodore Hull and others as to the measures of defence most expedient to be adopted—furnished the requisite supplies of powder, cartridge-boxes, belts, &c. &c.—gave such directions to the Commissary General for provisioning the detached troops as the occasion required, and manifested a solicitude to discharge her high duties to the satisfaction of those more immediately concerned, as well as of the good citizens of the State. Your committee think it no more than justice to say, that in their opinion, his Excellency the Commander in Chief, throughout the whole of this business, has conducted with promptness, prudence and propriety, and merits the approbation of his fellow citizens.

Your committee further report, that on the seventeenth of June current, his Excellency the Governor received a letter dated June 9th, 1814, from the Secretary at War, a copy of which is as follows:—

War Department, June 9, 1814.

Sir—Your Excellency's letter of May 20th, has been received.

Gen. Cushing has reinforced the garrison of Artillerists at Portsmouth with two companies of Infantry. These, with 200 seamen under commodore Hull, and the artillerists, will make a good defence against boats, the only mode of attack to be apprehended.

One company of sea fencibles are also authorised to be raised for the further defence of the sea coast of New-Hampshire.

I am sir, very respectfully, &c.

J. ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency J. T. Gilman, *Governor of New-Hampshire.*

In this letter from the Secretary of war, your committee perceive no acknowledgement of the propriety of his Excellency's measures of defence;—no intimation of his opinion that justice would require the United States to indemnify New-Hampshire for the expences incurred by the defensive measures adopted by his Excellency the Governor;—But on the contrary, it is very manifest from this letter of the Secretary of War, that, in his opinion, any further measures of defence upon the part of this State, or even the continuance of the services of the detached Milltia, would be useless—

Your Committee therefore recommend that His Excellency the Governor be authorised and requested immediately to disband six companies of the Militia detached May 20th, 1814.—And that His Excellency be requested to retain in service two companies of said detached Militia for the term of twenty days from and after this date; and also to retain the company of Militia, which was detached April 15th, 1814, "to keep watch and guard at little Harbour, Peirce's Island, and such other places as may be found necessary for the protection, and defence of the town and harbour of Portsmouth and the adjacent country," for and during the term of thirty days from and after this date;—And that His Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate, immediately, the substance of this Resolution to the Secretary of the War Department."

The following Resolves were passed by the Legislature at their last Session:—

Resolved, That His Excellency the Captain General and Commander in Chief be requested to direct the Major-General of the First Division of the Militia of this State, and the Major-General of the Second Division to require the several Brigadier Generals and other Officers in said Divisions, to see and cause that the Brigades, Regiments, and Companies under their respective commands be exercised, by Regimonls battalions, or companies, and every way equipped, and in a state of readiness to march for the defence and protection of the Sea coast, instantly when thereto required by proper authority.

Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses which have arisen, or which may arise in defending the harbor and town of Portsmouth, and State of New-Hampshire, against invasions of the enemy, and in guarding and protecting the lives and property of the Citizens of this State—And that His Excellency the Governor be, and he hereby is authorised to apply the said sum of fifty thousand dollars, for the purposes generally before named, or any part thereof, in such manner as he may judge expedient and conducive to the public security and welfare. And be it further Resolved, that His Excellency the Governor be, and he hereby is authorized to draw on the Treasury of this State, at any time he may think proper, for such sum, or sums, as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid, not exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

And be it further Resolved, That the Treasurer of this State, in order to pay the Draughts of His Excellency the Governor with advice of Council, to borrow any sum of money which may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid, not exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars,—at a rate of interest, not exceeding the usual rate of Bank interest—The principal and interest so borrowed, to be paid from the proceeds of any State, and from any unappropriated money, which is, or which may be, in the Treasury.—And the funds and good faith of this State are pledged for the payment of the principal and interest of the money which may be so borrowed as they become due."

THE TREASURY.

A General Statement of the Treasury of the State of New-Hampshire, May 28th, 1814.

May 25th, 1814.

	D.	C.
Cash on hand at settlement this day,	22,061	58
Stock in the New-Hampshire Bank,	25,000	00
	47,061	58
Amount of principal of six per cent Stock in the funds of the United States, standing in the name of the State of New-Hampshire, ascertained, April 1, 1814,	60,653	71
Amount of three per cent. Stock,	95,184	45
Amount of Notes, payable at various periods, given by Philip Carrigain, Timothy Dix, jr. Ansel Hatch, and others, on interest,—principal,	7,478	00
Balance of Execution against Timothy Dix, Jr. and others, (with obligation to pay interest) principal,	212	61
Amount of State Notes outstanding and interest due thereon to July 31, 1797,	7,472	61
Amount of Bills of the New Emission, out-standing, exclusive of Interest,	34,429	00

Treasury-Office, New-Hampshire, May 28th, 1814.

Errors Excepted.

NATHANIEL GILMAN, *Treasurer.*

RATS! RATS!!

Rats desert a Sinking Ship!

Montgomery County, (Geo.) June 10, 1814.

Fellow-Citizens—In declining a re-election to Congress, I owe it to myself, to express my gratitude for the repeated proofs of confidence, with which you have honored me. Accorded in the first instance, without having merited it—liberally continued without having rendered service in return, it would be the more unworthy if I should cease to entertain the most grateful recollection of it.—It is true, I have made humble efforts to be useful without having been so, and these constitute the only title I could have, to a continuance of your confidence. Circumstances make it necessary for me to retire, and an occasion presents. The negociation pending with the enemy, will terminate in peace, or put him further in the wrong. The first is the consummation desired by us all, the last will unite every honest man in the country, in the hearty and energetic prosecution of the war, and either, will, I trust, justify me to you in withdrawing. G. M. TROUP.

FRANCE.

When the French Marshals were first introduced to his Majesty, observing that Marshal Lefebvre walked with some difficulty, in consequence of a slight attack of the gout he said, "What Marshal, are you one of us?" To Marshal Mortier he said, "Marshal, when we were out friends, you paid some attentions to the Queen, my wife, which she took care to inform me of, and I hold them in remembrance to this day." Then addressing Marshal Marmont, he said, "You were wounded in Spain, and nearly lost an arm?"—"Yes, Sire," replied the Marshal, "but I have recovered it for the service of your Majesty."

A Paris paper mentions, that above 10,000 passports had been demanded for the use of the English intending to visit France.

A grand fete was given to Lord Wellington and his staff, &c. at Toulouse, (where the last battle took place.)

NAVAL.

Capture of the Frigate Essex.

New-York, July 8.—By the arrival, yesterday, at quarantine, of the cartel ship *Essex Junior*, in 70 days from Valparaiso, we have received the painful intelligence of the capture of the U. S. frigate Essex, capt. Porter, of 32 guns and 225 men, by the united force of the British frigate Phœbe, capt. Hillyar, of 36 guns and 320 men, and the sloop of war Cherub, of 28 guns and 180 men, after an obstinate engagement of two hours and fifty-seven minutes in which the Essex lost in killed wounded and missing 521 men. The following is an extract from the Log Book giving the particulars.

United States Frigate Essex, David Porter, Esq Commander, March 28th, 1814.

Light winds and cloudy—at day light got every thing ready to weigh, expecting the enemy's ships were to leeward, according to the report of lt. Maury, who was last evening entrusted with an expedition to effect this end. We were much surprised at about half past 6 to see both ships close to the weather point of the bay; they stood within the point, tacked and stood out again; at noon the wind freshened at S. S. W. and increased to a strong gale—struck royal yards and masts. At 45 minutes past 2, parted the larboard cable, which caused us to drag the starboard anchor. Capt. Porter hailed the Essex Jun. to send her boat, to take Mr. Poinsette, the American Consul, on shore.—Immediately after he left us, Capt. Porter gave orders to cut the cable, which was done, and sail made on the ship; the enemy's ships were at this time standing in for the port. On hauling round the point of Angels, a heavy squall struck us, which carried away our maintopmast by the lower cap. 2 men, Saml. Miller, and Th. Brown, fell overboard and were drowned, as we suppose; the ship was wore and heeled to the wind on the starboard tack, and orders given to clear the wreck; the mainsail and maintopsail were cut away from the yards, so as not to act against us in working into the bay. Capt. Porter finding it impossible to gain our former anchorage, concluded to bear up for a small bay, situated on the westward side of the harbour. At 45 minutes past 3 came to with the best bower in 9 and a half fathoms water, and in half pistol shot of the shore. The western fort (Castello Viego) bore E. by N. distant 3 miles; the eastern fort (or Castello lel Barren) bore S. W. by W. distance about 1 and a half miles. This fort was not in sight, as we were anchored under a high bluff that screened us from it.—There was a long 24 pounder detached from it on a rising ground to the N. E. distant 1-2a mile, and consequently so much nearer to the place where we anchored. In this situation we considered ourselves perfectly secure. Capt. P. gave orders to clear the ship for action, although he did not, I believe, entertain an idea that the enemy would attack him. At 55 minutes past 3, the Phœbe commenced firing on our larboard quarter, and at 4 the Cherub commenced firing on our starboard bow. In about half an hour they were round and stood out to repair damages. They appeared to be much cut in their rigging, their topsail sheets flying away. In this interval we got the 3d spring on the cable, the two first being shot away as soon as put on. They soon returned, and took their position out of reach of our short guns and opened a most galling fire upon us; the wind shifting about this time, captain P. determined to lay the Phœbe aboard—the cable was accordingly cut, but the only halyards standing were those of the flying jib; this sail was partly hoisted, but not sufficient to wear the ship off—we were now in a most dreadful situation, as the enemy hulled us every shot, and our brave fellows were falling in every direction, but we were all so animated by the brave, cool, and intrepid conduct of our heroic Commander, that every man appeared determined to sacrifice his life in defence of our SHIP, for which they were continually huzzaing fore and aft. An unlucky accident however took place which frustrated all our hopes, to wit: the explosion of some loose cartridges in the main hatchway, which caused a general consternation among the crew, the greatest part of which jumped overboard. Capt. Porter seeing now no hopes left, gave orders to fire the Ship; but humanely considering that many of his brave companions were lying wounded below, he countermanded this order and gave the painful one to lower our ensign, which was executed precisely at half past six; the enemy did not cease firing for some minutes afterwards. During this interval some of our men were wounded and four shot dead—thus fell the Essex into the hands of the English after a resistance worthy the cause which animated us.

Since the action I have been informed by the 1st Lieut. of Marines of the Phœbe (Mr. Burrows) that they past those two unfortunate men on our Life Buoy, which had been thrown over to them and left them to perish in the wave, without endeavoring to afford them the least assistance.

A return of the killed, wounded and missing on board of the late U. S. frigate Essex, of 32 guns, 255 men, David Porter, Esq. commander, in an action fought on the 28th March 1814, in Valparaiso Bay, with the British frigate Phœbe, of 36 guns, 320 men, James Hillyar, Esq. commander, and the sloop of war Cherub, mounting 28 guns, 180 men, commanded by T. Tucker, Esq.

Killed in action, and since dead of their wounds.

James P. Wilmer, 1st Lieut.; John G. Cowell, 3d. do.; Henry Kennedy, Boatswain's Mate; Wm. Smith, do.; Francis Bland, Quarter-Master; Reuben Marshal, Quarter-Gunner; Thos. Bailey, Boats. Yeo.; John Adams; Couper; Wm. Johnson, Carpenter's Crew; Henry Vickers, do.; Z. Mayfield, arm. crew; Wm. Christopher, captain forecastle; Nath. Jones, capt. mast; Joseph Thomas, capt. main top; John Russell do.; F. Green, Geo. Hill, W. R. cook; Geo. Wine, seamen; Jos. Ferrell, do.; Samuel Miller, do.; Thomas Johnson, 1st do.; Philip Thomas, do.; Thomas Nordyke, do.; Wm. White, do.; Thos. Mitchell, do.; Wm. Lee, 1st ordly. seamen; Peter Allen, seaman; John Alvason, do.; John C. Keeling, do.; Benj. Hazen, do.; Peter Johnson, 1st do.; Thos. Brennock, do.; Thos. Browne, do.; Cornelius Thompson, do.; John Lingham, do.; George Douglas, do.; Frederick Hall, do.; James Anderson, do.; Geo. Hallet, o. s.; Thomas Terry, seamen; Chas. Norgren, do.; John Powell, do.; Thos. Davis, do.; James Seller, do.; John Clinton, do. Robert Brown, do.; John Jackson, do.; John Rippley, do.; James Folger, do.; Daniel F. Cossimer, o. s.; Wm. Jennings, do.; Mark Hill, do.; Wm. Lee, 2d do.; George Reader, do.; Thomas Linsell, do.; Lewis Earle, boy; Henry Ruffe, do.; Wm. Williamson, do.

Severely Wounded.—Edward Barnewell, sailing master; Edward Linscott, boatswain; Wm. Kingsbury, boatswain Essex Junior; Geo. Kinsingen, master at arms; Bennet Field, armourer; John M'Kinsay; Otis Gale, arm. crew; Jasper Reed, do.; Isaac Valence, capt. steward; Leonard Green, qr. gunner; Enoch M. Miley, do.; Wm. Whitney, capt. fore top; Thos. Milburn, capt. of mast; John Stone, seaman; Ephm. Baker, capt. waist; John Lazaio, seaman; Enno Males, capt. waist; Wm. Wood, seamen, Francis Trepanny, do.; John Penn, do.; George Williams, do.; Wm. Cole, do.; Henry Barker, do.; John Glasser, do.; James Gobishorough, do.; Lawnderwa-, do.; Peter Anteeson, do.; John Johnson, do.; Peter Rappte, do.; Thomas Oliver, do.; George Shields do.; Wm. Hamilton, a. s. Thomas Andrews, do.; Wm. Nickols, do.; Benj. Bartlett, do.; Daniel Gardner, do.; Samuel M'Isaacs, boy.

Slightly Wounded—David Naruno, sail maker; David G. Farragret, midshipman; George W. Isaacs, do.; John Langley, carpenter; John Wible, carpenter's mate; John Reicess, carpenter's crew; Wm. Boyd, do.; Benj. Wadden, racquenter's yeo.; John Francis, Capt. cockswain; Levi M'Cale, quarter master; George Stoutenbourg, Wm. M'Donald, George Brown, Shabal Cunningham, Robert Scattules, Antonio Sailer, George Love, Wm. Mathews, Wm. Conrad, Daniel Hyde, Joseph Williams, Frederic Heartwell, Wm. Burton, John Sacks, Wm. Deacon.

Missing—George Martin, gunner's mate; Adam Roach, qr. gunner; John Thompson, qr. master; Francis Davis, seamen; James Chase, do. Bartholomew Truhuman, Matthew Lawder, Wm. Holmes, John Bagnell, Thomas Hobbs, Robert Harrison, Edward Lefont, Thos. Parrous, Hugh Gibson, James Dormas, Henry Humphries, Wm. Taylor, Charles Macarty; James M'Crae, James Mahoney, John Deacon, Simon Rodgers, Elias W. Saddus, John Owens, Wm. Forsythe, George Schlossar, John Ayers, Geo. Gable, Thomas Carrol, Charles Moore, Wm. Holland.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	58
Severely Wounded,	38
Slightly Wounded,	25
Missing,	31
Total	152

During the action the Essex Junior lay in the port of Valparaiso under the guns of a Spanish Fort, unable to take any part in the contest.—After the action capt. Porter and his crew were paroled, and by arrangement permitted to come home in the Essex Junior as a cartel with his crew. Off the Hook they were detained 24 hours by the British Razee Saturn, in company with the frigate Narcissus. Capt. Porter left the Essex Junior yesterday afternoon in one of her yawls with six men, about 30 miles outside of the Hook, and landed this morning at Babylon on Long Island, where he procured a wagon, took on board his yaul and jolly tars, and reached Brooklyn about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

We understand the Essex had landed all her specie, amounting to TWO MILLIONS, at Valparaiso, previous to her being captured.

The brig Colt, formerly of this port, which was sold to the Patriots, and fitted out by them at Chili, had on board 25 Americans. Shortly after putting to sea the Spaniards mutinied and carried the brig into Lima, when she was taken by the Royalists. Mr. Deusenbury, of this city, one of the crew, has come home in the Essex Junior.

[We have had the pleasure of conversing with Capt. Porter, who informs us, that in the foregoing statement, there are many errors and omissions—and requests, that the public opinion may be suspended until the account of the action is published by the Secretary of the Navy, or until a Court Martial has decided on the conduct of the officers and crew of the Essex.]

National Advocate.

Further particulars of the loss of the U. S. frigate ESSEX, as communicated by an officer to his friend in this City.

"January 13th, made the Continent of South America, in lat. 38, 46, S. 21st, arrived at Valparaiso, and cruised off there until January 30, when we ran in and anchored. February 8, the English frigate Phebe, of 36 guns, mounting 49, and sloop of war Cherub, of 20, mounting thirty 32 pound carronades came to anchor in the port, and a few days afterwards put to sea, and from this time kept in the mouth of the harbor, blockading us. Though Captain Porter made every attempt to bring the Phebe to a single engagement with us, the English Commandant refused to fight us alone, notwithstanding his superiority of force. We once saw the frigate a little separated from and to the windward of her consort; supposing this was intended as a challenge, we immediately went out to fight her, but the cowards immediately ran for the sloop, and then hove about and stood after us together, until we returned to anchor. We were now convinced we could outsail them; therefore prepared for sea with an intention to run from them, unless one would come at a time.

"March 28th, being ready for sea, and having a fresh gale, we put to sea, intending to give them a chase fight until we could get out of their shot; but in doubling round the point of the Bay, a heavy squall struck us, carried away our maintop-mast, and drowned several men.—We immediately put about ship and stood in again: but, in consequence of the loss of our mast, we could not reach our old anchorage.—We came to anchor in another bay under cover of the guns of the fort.

"Being in a neutral port we supposed ourselves secure from an attack; and therefore began to clear the wreck, as our mast still hung over the side. But the two English ships came and attacked us in this distress and confusion. They lay off at a distance under our stern, and with their long guns raked us every shot. We had only two guns out of the stern that would reach them. Our carronades did not carry more than half way. The two long guns were so well worked as to make both of the enemy's vessels haul off and repair, but they returned soon to the attack. Our gallant crew, stimulated by the de-

termined and judicious conduct of our valiant captain, stood the slaughter with unparalleled bravery. The engagement lasted two hours and 25 minutes. Our cables were cut away, and no sail could be set, as all that were not entangled by the broken mast, had their halyards shot away.

"Our ship caught fire several times, and one or two violent explosions took place; but the undaunted Yankees suffered nothing to discourage them, until our powder grew short. At the surrender of our ship, we had only two or three kegs of damaged powder on board; 15 or 20 of our guns were shot away or disabled, and only 65 of our men well and able to stand to their guns. One hundred men were killed and wounded. The ward-room, cock-pit and steerage were full of the wounded, besides many on the birth deck. It was necessary to amputate 9 limbs. We had about twenty men so badly burnt that three of them died shortly afterwards.

"March 30 and 31st, removed all the wounded to sick quarters on shore, and all the officers went on parole. April 27th, sailed in the Essex Junior, with the prisoners, &c. for the U. States, and doubled Cape Horn in the cold month of May. Crossed the Equator on the 14th June, and arrived at New-York on the 7th of July."

CAPTAIN PORTER.

After the capture of the Essex, captain Porter entered into an arrangement with com. Hillyar, to transport the survivors of his crew to the U. States in the Essex junior on parole, on condition that she should receive a passport to secure her from recapture and detention. On the 5th of July, fell in with H. B. M. ship Saturn capt. Nash, who examined the papers of the Essex junior, received captain Porter with great civility, furnished him with late newspapers, and sent him on board some oranges; and, at the same time, made him an offer of services. The boarding officer endorsed the passport, and permitted the ship to proceed. She stood on the same tack with the Saturn; and about 2 hours afterwards was brought to, the papers examined, and the ship's hull overhauled by the boat's crew and an officer. Capt. Porter expressed his astonishment at such proceedings, and was informed that captain Nash had his motives. It was stated that Com. Hillyar had no authority to make such arrangement; that the passport must go on board of the Saturn again, and the Essex junior be detained. Capt. Porter then insisted that the smallest detention would be a violation of the contract on the part of the British, and that he should consider himself as the prisoner of captain Nash, and no longer on his parole; at the same time offering his sword, which was refused, assuring the officer he would deliver it up with the same feelings he had presented it to com. Hillyar. ——The officer went on board, returned, and informed capt. Porter, that the Essex junior must remain all night under the lee of the Saturn. Then said Capt. Porter, I am your prisoner. I do not feel myself bound by any contract with com. Hillyar, and I shall act accordingly.

At 7 o'clock next morning, the wind being light from the southward, the ships being about 30 or 40 miles from the land, off the eastern part of Long-Island, and about musket shot from each other, there appearing no disposition on the part of the enemy to liberate the Essex junior, capt. Porter determined to attempt his escape. A boat was lowered down, manned and armed; he desired Captain Downes to inform capt. Nash that he was now satisfied that *most British naval officers were not only destitute of honour, but regardless of the honour of each other*; that he was armed and prepared to defend himself against their boats if sent in pursuit of him; and that they must be rather more than a match for him. He now pulled off from the ship, keeping the Essex junior, in a direct line between him and the Saturn, and got near gun-shot from them before he was discovered; at this instant a fresh breeze springing up, and the Saturn not able all sail in pursuit of him, but fortunately a thick fog set in and concealed him, when he changed his course, and eluded them; during the fog he heard a firing, and on its clearing up discovered the Saturn in chase of the Essex junior, who soon brought her to.——After rowing and sailing about 60 miles, captain Porter succeeded, with great difficulty and hazard, in reaching the town of Babylon, (Long-Island), where, being strongly suspected to be an English officer, he was closely interrogated, and his story appearing extraordinary, none gave credit to it; but on showing his commission all doubts were removed, and he met from all the inhabitants the most friendly and hospitable reception.

Progress of the War—Year third!

From the Albany Register Extra, of Saturday morning, July 9th, 1814.

FORT ERIE TAKEN.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of respectability, to the Editor, dated

BUFFALO, July 3 1814.

"*Dear Sir*—I hasten to inform you, that I have this moment (5 o'clock) received the gratifying information of the surrender of Fort Erie, by capitulation to a part of the forces under the immediate command of General Brown.

"The movement appears to have been conducted with considerable discretion, as no idea of it was afloat yesterday morning. Last night, however, the expedition crossed over into Canada, and the necessary apprehensions followed in the early part of to day. A communication having taken place, a surrender was the consequence, and we take possession this evening at 6 o'clock.

"I believe the captured force is inconsiderable, perhaps, about one hundred and fifty. It has however, relieved the General from uncertainty; placed this place in comparative safety; and commenced the campaign in this quarter under auspices of success.

"6 o'clock; Yankee Doodle has just introduced our force into the fort."

SALEM, July 12, 1814.

The loss of the U. S. frigate ESSEX, is sensibly felt in this her *native* town. She was built, by private subscription among the Federalists, by the ingenious master builder, Mr. Enos Briggs, and was launched September 1799. Her first commander was the late Commodore PREBLE, and she has been distinguished as a good sea boat and a swift sailer.

The Essex frigate has been from the United States ever since the 24th of October, 1813; she was on her crew belonged to the Northward and crossed to Marblehead.

EXECUTIVE VENGEANCE!

From the National Intelligencer.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, the Accountant of the War Department, whose rudeness to his superiors, and to those who had to transact business in his office, has long been as proverbial as his open and bitter hostility to the government which supported him, and to all its measures, has at length provoked the executive to dismiss him. We hope his removal may operate as a lesson to those, if any there be, who may have had a disposition to follow his example.

From the Federal Republican.

SIR—For the sake of truth and justice to an injured character, I have to request that you will cause to be published in your paper the copy of a commission, under which I have been acting as accountant for the war department for near twenty years, and the copy of a letter from James Madison, Esq. President of the United States, under date of the 6th July, inst. revoking the same. I do here pledge myself at an after period, to make such statements of facts for publication in your paper, from time to time, as will fully justify my conduct as a public officer; and that I will prove to the satisfaction of the public the base conduct of the officer at the head of the war department, and will leave them to judge of the injury he has done to the government and its creditors, by withholding the just balances due to claimants from one part of the continent to the other, and the unjustifiable and enormous advances of public monies he is in the habit of making from the public treasury, to contractors and others, many of whom are already charged with considerable sums upon the books of the war department; and some of the accounts, from the loose manner the contracts were entered into, are in a situation never to be correctly settled, thereby tending to injure public credit, and bring ruin on the country.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
WM. SIMMONS.

Washington, July 7, 1814.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
To all who shall see these Presents—
GREETING:

KNOW YE, That reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, diligence and ability of WILLIAM SIMMONS, of Pennsylvania, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him Accountant to the Department of War; and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office, with all the rights and emoluments thereupon legally appertaining, unto him the said William Simmons, during the pleasure of the President of the United States, for the time being.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the U. States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of (Seal.) Philadelphia, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the nineteenth.

By the President, GEO. WASHINGTON.
EDM. RANDOLPH. —

COPY.

Washington City, July 6, 1814.

SIR—It being requisite that the office of Accountant to the Department of War be placed in other hands, you will consider it as ceasing to be in yours after this date.

JAMES MADISON.

WM. SIMMONS, Esq.

To the Editor of the Federal Republican.

SIR—In order to a compliance with the pledge I have made, as appears in your paper of this date, I will first proceed to a narrative of the facts as they have occurred, which I have considered among the causes of my being dismissed from office. I begin with what may be considered the secret and personal motives, which kindled the animosity.

Some time after Gen. Armstrong was appointed Secretary of War, the accounts for the payments made by the Quarter master's Department at New-York, were rendered for settlement. On examination it was found that while Gen. Armstrong commanded in New-York, and before he was appointed Secretary of War, he had ordered a considerable quantity of Mahogany Furniture to be paid for by the Quarter Master's Department, stating it to be for the use of the general officer's head quarters at N. York. This payment being for an extraordinary nature, and such as I deemed improper to be charged to the United States, I called upon the Secretary to know how I was to consider it?—He replied, that he considered that his predecessor had authorised charges of that kind, and that it should be charged to the *Contingencies* of the War Department. I observed to him, that I hoped not; that Congress sometimes called for the expenditures out of that appropriation; that it would appear extraordinary, that the General Officers should be taking Mahogany Furniture for their quarters when the soldiers could not get straw to lie upon; and that I should be obliged to charge it to his private account on the books of my office. Other general officers at the same post also have caused to be paid, in a like manner, large sums for furniture, such as side boards, mahogany dining and card tables, &c. &c. which I have also charged to the personal accounts of the officers ordering them to be paid. Paul Bentalon, deputy quarter master at Baltimore, on the exhibition of his account, soon after General Armstrong had left this city for the army, also made a charge of $1,000, stated to be paid to him, for which there was no voucher, and it was not admitted to his credit for that reason, of which he was informed. After Gen. Armstrong had returned to this city, the charge was again made without any receipt or voucher, Mr. B. stating that he had seen the secretary of war in Baltimore, and that he would explain it to me; but no explanation having been given, I deducted it the second time. The third time the charge was made on a receipt, as near as I can recollect, in the following words:

"Received from Paul Bentalon, Esq. one thousand dollars. J. ARMSTRONG."

This was not satisfactory to me, and I wrote on it something like the following; "that it was necessary to know what this money was received for, that I might know what appropriation it should be taken out of." Gen. Armstrong wrote upon it, "*contingencies.*" I then admitted it to Bentalon's credit and charged it to Armstrong's personal account.

Some time after he had returned from the army, several quarter masters in the vicinity of the army rendered their accounts for settlement, in which sundry payments had been made, upon Armstrong's orders, for groceries and other expences of his suit, to a large amount. I called upon him with some of these papers, and stated that I should be obliged to charge them to his personal account, until it was known whether his expenses, and those of his suit, on that expedition, were to be allowed, and to what extent; and then I would credit him for the amount allowed. He asked me who was to judge of it? I observed—the President of the U. States or Congress. He replied—"do what you please," in a very surely and ungentleman-like tone. He was afterwards repeatedly heard to say, in the presence of a number of members of Congress, and many others of my friends, *that if I had a military appointment, I should not remain in service three hours.*

From the foregoing statement of facts the public will be able to judge of the cause of his hostility towards me, and may be led to conclude, that these acts of my public duty, to prevent imposition, have been the cause of his subsequent conduct, which I shall continue to lay before the public.

I am, sir, your most obed't servant,
July 8. WM. SIMMONS.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

A Warning to Despots.

It is said that Napoleon, a few days after his fall, exclaimed in agony, "If I had been told three years ago, an hundredth part of what I hear now, I should be still upon the throne."—And were there no honest men in France, who would have been glad to have told him wholesome and necessary truths? Without all doubt there were a great many such. Why then did they keep silence? Because it was death to speak. At the very outset of the reign of Napoleon he suppressed *eighty* newspapers; and having left none remaining but such as he knew would perpetual greet him with fulsome flattery, he affirmed that "now the liberty of the press had succeeded to its licentiousness." He murdered the honest printer and excellent man, Mr. Palm, for libelling him in Germany; that is, for publishing little more perhaps than a *hundredth* part of his foul deeds. He attempted to awe even the American press (the sycophantic ones excepted) into silence. Monsieur Turreau, in his memorable letter to our dignified administration (June 14th, 1809) said, "I do not hear without indignation, all that people permit themselves to say or to write against France, her institutions, *and the sacred person of her august representative.*"—And he, in the same letter, reminded the *august representative* of these United States, that all governments are not disposed to forgot, or to suffer injuries *with impunity.*" Nay when some patriotic members of the legislative assembly of France presumed, last winter, to call in question the wisdom of his purpose with respect to continuing the war, his reply to them was fraught with menaces and outrageous insult. With a very ill grace, therefore, does the fallen Napoleon complain, that saying truths were not told him in season. He who proscribed on pain of imprisonment and death, all freedom of speech; he who established such a horrible system of espionage in France, that father and son, or husband and wife, were afraid to speak together freely of him even in their privacy; *he* should be the last man to complain of the want of honest advisers.

Let those degenerate Americans take warning, who, following the footsteps of Napoleon, have done all that did in them lie to imprison the truth. Their day is coming.

The Tables Turned.

In the month of December, 1812, Mr. Speaker Clay, in a Speech in Congress, said,—"*Perhaps at this moment the fate of the North of Europe is decided, and the French Emperor may be dictating the Law from Moscow.*"—Just sixteen month after Mr. Clay had pronounced this doom upon Russia, Alexander dictated the law from Paris; he there dictated the law that compelled Bonaparte to abdicate the throne, and which condemned him to exile.

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1814.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

Shall we have Peace,—and what sort of a Peace will it be?

It seems now to be a pretty general impression that Great Britain will not concede any of the points, we have urged by war. One party has uniformly said that she would not concede these points in adversity or prosperity; the other party, since the overthrow of BONAPARTE's power, have abandoned their hope, even to despair. They now very indiscreetly anticipate all the vengeance from the enemy, which they, in a reverse of circumstances, would be likely to inflict. It is indiscreet, because it is a sort of invitation to the enemy to do his worst.

The right of search of merchant vessels for men is the principal point at issue. Flushed as England now is in her glorious elevation, the foundation of which is ascribed to her navy, it is not to be supposed she will allow a single hair of her head to be touched, as to her *maritime rights.* But that she will enter into some arrangement to prevent the *abuse of search*, we do not doubt. Our famous law against the employment of British seamen is probably cut out by our envoys to be the basis, in the first place, of an arrangement for the discussion of the right of search on the part of England; or, in the second place, for an arrangement, that may have the full effect without a *formal relinquishment.*

But here will arise a fresh difficulty on another of the points in contest. This law allows under certain circumstances the naturalization of British subjects, who are thenceforth to have the same protection as our native citizens. This law will therefore be probably rejected altogether as the basis of any arrangement; for the British will adhere to their law of *perpetual allegiance*, and will not recognize the *contrary principle* in any case whatever. Even if this objection did not exist, the inefficiency of the law to effect the intended purposes would be urged. So far from facilitating a settlement, if this law should be brought into serious discussion as a basis, or a security for any thing, we fear it would only prove an embarrassment. It was one of Mr. MADISON's *experiments*, and no man ever yet heard of any one of his experiments proving successful.

What then can be done? We can see but two ways to get on; either to decide the abstract question at once, and say *let there be peace*; or spin out a *knotty negociation.*

The former has been recommended—and it is likely the British would agree to it, unless they are inflexibly hostile. This would at once open the way, the war being at an end, and its animosity suspended, for an amicable arrangement of treaties of amity and commerce. These then might be exercised a mutual spirit of compromise and accommodation.

This beginning would be adapted to the peculiar situation in which England *now* stands, in her relations with all the powers on the continent. They are all her friends—there is a sort of harmony and attachment betwixt them, that is more like the cordial impulse of personal friendship, than the cold calculating conventions of national governments, from a reciprocity of interest, or a coincidence of views.

It is likely Mr. MADISON still indulges the hope of as good a commercial treaty, as that of JAY, or that of MONROE, rejected by JEFFERSON. Time will show that his hope is as fallacious as his folly has been egregious.

In a short time England will have arranged her treaties of amity and commerce with the continental powers. Do we expect a better treaty of commerce with her, than she will make with Russia, Holland, or France? If she excludes Russia from all participation in her colonial trade, do *we* expect to be let in for a share of it? Russia like us is destitute of colonies; like us she would be glad to have a share in the trade of the British colonies.

If Holland is not allowed to participate in the fisheries of Newfoundland and Labrador, what superior title to right or favor have *we* to urge? If France is also excluded, would not the first word of a British subject throw the question in our teeth,—What has America done to entitle her to special favor?

Shall we continue a bloody contest with an expectation of extorting from Great Britain better terms, than she grants to her *friends* in Europe? If any man is so mad as to say that, he deserves a mad-house, or more properly a place with the *mad-man* in Elba.

We ought to expect and demand of G. Britain fair and honorable terms, equal in parallel points with those of her allies. But even on this ground the war, this *wise, necessary* and *just* war, puts us on disadvantageous ground.

To make peace, it requires a sincere *desire* on the part of both governments. With *such* a disposition we are not sure they can easily agree on the terms of it. But admitting one of the parties to be indifferent, the conclusion of peace is quite uncertain. Go further and admit that peace is not the wish of one party, then the prospect of peace vanishes.—What right have we to conclude that the British wish for peace? The accounts from England for some months past all wear a directly contrary aspect. If they intended peace would they be constantly sending out reinforcements, while they might and *ought*, if they intend it, to be negociating peace? But what gives most weight to this conclusion is the delay of nearly three months after hearing of our acceptance of the Bramble proposition, to appoint commissioners. This delay is positive evidence at least that the enemy is in no haste to end the war—and we can not but regard as a shining evidence of the intention to prolong it. We believed at the time and still believe that the chief object of the Bramble proposition was to get the mediation out of the hands of Russia. This effected—and the British will for the rest conduct according to their leisure and their interest. We have believed too, and have so intimated, that our cabinet did understand this proposition, not as a direct overture for peace, but as a diplomatic manœuvre to dispose of a *mediation* that had become embarrassing from the forwardness discovered by the Russian court, to act as mediator, and its apparent partiality to our interest. When the Intelligencer announced the despatches by the Bramble, it expressed its doubt, whether they were to be considered of a pacific nature or not; but it being necessary to recruit men, and raise loans, they thought it *necessary* to accept the proposition. This they did from the same ill advised motives, as embarrassed individuals often make their condition worse by acts of temporary relief. We have no doubt but the acceptance of that proposition and the withdrawal from the mediation is a national misfortune. Had a reply been returned to the British cabinet that we would not withdraw from the mediation without consulting the Emperor ALEXANDER, and that in the mean time we would consider of the proposition to treat at Gottenburg; ALEXANDER would have remained our mediator, when BONAPARTE was deposed and exiled. Under these circumstances we do believe it would have been, either directly or *indirectly*, a powerful and probably a successful mediator. But Mr. MADISON's *experiment* of negociating at Gottenburg, or more justly his miserable shift *to save the mind*, as Diddler would say, has deprived him of the aid he might have received of the magnanimous ALEXANDER.

We have been the more particular on this subject, as we do believe it not among the least of Mr. MADISON's multiplied acts of weakness and folly. No doubt ALEXANDER was disgusted by the abrupt withdrawal from his mediation; and it is hardly to be doubted that the allies, or rather Russia, for Austria neither knew nor cared much about us, have given assurance to England, as stated in the Courier, that they will not interfere in the contest between her and the United States. Had not Mr. MADISON quit the Russian mediation, and gone off to the Gottenburg Negociation, Lord CASTLEREAGH could not have effected any such agreement, but CASTLEREAGH having removed the troublesome mediation, he adroitly determined to close the door against any more troubles of the kind.

HONEST DEMOCRATS BEWARE!

One of the principal arts of the writers of your party is the art of *misrepresentation*, or the art of blending a portion of truth and a quantity of falsehood, so as to produce such an impression on the minds of their readers as the supposed interest of the writer or his party requires. This may be done by additions or diminutions; by false glosses and high coloring to such subjects as are most suitable to their purpose, and, by carefully omitting or perverting other subjects which make against that purpose.

"Truth is mighty and will prevail;" but truth to prevail must be represented at full length.

The writers of your party, to their shame be it spoken, have made a most wicked use of certain expressions of Mr. QUINCY, Governor STRONG, and Mr. PICKERING, and have contrived to convert certain observations of these gentlemen, (which were calculated to cover your party with confusion), into such shapes as would not only *defeat* the purposes of truth, but even to help their own vile selfish views.

Take for instance, the expression "Britain has done us no essential injury,"—and what man among you but has felt his anger rise against the man, who dared to say that we have never suffered *any* injury from that nation. But what will, what ought to be your honest indignation against those writers, who have thus imposed upon your understanding, when I shew you that Mr. PICKERING never said or wrote any such thing, as that Britain had never done us ANY injury? On the contrary, he acknowledged that there were well founded complaints against Britain for injuries received, and all he undertook to say, was that those injuries were not of a *vital* nature, that they were not *essential*, which is a comparative term. But I will give it to you as he wrote it, and you may judge for yourselves.

Extract from the Hon. Timothy Pickering's letter, of the 16th February, 1808, to Gov. Sullivan.

"Notwithstanding the *well founded complaints* of some individuals, and the murmurs of others, notwithstanding the frequent executive declarations of maritime aggressions committed by *Great Britain*, notwithstanding the *outrageous decrees of France and Spain*, and the wanton spoliations practised and executed by their cruisers and tribunals *of which we sometimes hear a faint whisper*, the commerce of the United States has hitherto *prospered beyond all example*, our citizens have accumulated wealth, and the public revenue *annually increasing* has been the President's *annual boast.*

"These facts demonstrate, that although *Great Britain* with her thousand ships of war could have destroyed our *commerce*, she has done it no *essential* injury; and that the *other belligerents* heretofore restrained by some regard to national law, and *limited* by the small number of their cruisers, have not inflicted upon it any *deep* wound."

Further comments are unnecessary; I leave the subject to your honest good sense, and feel confident of the result, upon minds determined not to be the slaves of prejudice.

At a festival given in honor of the day of our independence, at the seat of government, where the heads of the departments were present, were drunk the following toasts:

Louis King of France and the French nation.—The United States recollect with interest the family of the Bourbons in aid of our Revolution.

By the Minister of France.—General Washington—The pride of one nation, the admiration of all.

☞ NEWS EXPECTED. ☜

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Eastport to a gentleman in this town.

"EASTPORT, JULY 7.

"The report this morning is, that a FRIGATE arrived at HALIFAX on Friday last, with DESPATCHES from ENGLAND of a very IMPORTANT NATURE, and that a MESSENGER, who arrived in her, sat off for Quebec in two hours after her arrival, with these despatches, to Gov. PREVOST. An inhabitant of Halifax arrived here last evening with this intelligence; he had conversed with the Captain of the frigate, who assured him that *he might rely on it, that a speedy termination of the war with G. Britain*, would take place. The frigate came out with no other object than to bring these despatches."

FROM YESTERDAY'S PALLADIUM.

The following letter was received by last night's Eastern Stage.

"I have this moment conversed with a Gentleman from Eastport. He states, that a Frigate arrived at Halifax on the 1st of July, in about 20 days from England, bringing accounts that our commissioners had been met at Gottenburg, by those appointed by Great Britain; that a gentleman came out in the frigate with despatches for Quebec, which were said and believed to contain accounts of the conclusion of an Armistice between this Country and England.—That this gentleman left Halifax for Quebec in an hour after his arrival; and that it was confidently expected that Peace would take place."

The gentleman from Eastport, who communicated the above information, arrived in town last night, and agrees in the correctness of the statement. He left Eastport on the 7th inst. when no Halifax papers had been received sufficiently late to furnish the news, but a number of letters came for this place, the contents of which may give some further information on this subject.

The Express for Canada had passed through St. Johns; where the messenger reported that his news was pacific, and his belief that a treaty of peace had been signed by that time.

Transports had arrived at Halifax from France with about 12,000 troops of Wellington's army; but this was not considered decisive proof of an intention to persevere in the war, as it was understood G. Britain intended to keep up large peace establishments in her colonies.

No prizes had been mentioned as recently carried into Halifax.

CONSCRIPTION!

Copy of a letter from the War Department to the Governors of the different States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1814.

SIR—The late pacification in Europe offers to the enemy a large disposable force, both naval and military, and with it the means of giving to the war here, a character of new and increased activity and extent.

Without knowing with certainty, that such will be its application, and still less, that any particular point or points will become objects of attack, the President has deemed it advisable, as a measure of precaution, to strengthen ourselves on the line of the Atlantic, and (as the principal means of doing this will be found in the militia) to invite the Executives of certain states to organize and hold in readiness for immediate service, a corps of ninety three thousand five hundred men, under the laws of the 4th February, 1795, and 18th of April, 1814.

The enclosed detail will show your excellency what, under this requisition, will be the quota of the state of ——.

As far as volunteer uniform companies can be found, they will be preferred.

The expediency of regarding (as well in the designations of the militia as of their places of rendezvous) the points, the importance or exposure of which will be most likely to attract the views of the enemy, need but be suggested.

A report of the organization of your quota, when completed, and of its place or places of rendezvous, will be acceptable.

I have the honour to be, with very great respect, your excellency's most obedient very humble servant.

[*The quota for New-Hampshire is 870 artillery, 3,150 infantry, total 3,500—three regiments and one battalion.—One Major General, two Brigadier Generals, one Deputy Quarter-Master General, one assistant Adjutant General.*]

A PRIZE!

On Thursday morning a Chebacco Boat, tender to the Pendelton frigate, cruising within the Isle of Shoals, was captured by gunboat No. 88, and the revenue cutter, having on board Mr. BAKER, 31 lieutenant, 2 midshipmen, and 10 men, armed with a brass 4-pounder, muskets, &c. The tender had in co. a small vessel from Newburyport, with hardware, bound to Eastport. Both vessels have arrived here, and the prisoners were yesterday sent to Salem.

The U. S. schooner Alligator, has been lost in Port Royal, overset by a tornado. Midshipmen Bradford and Rogerson, with 25 men, were drowned.

The dwelling house of the Rev. Job Seamans, of New-London, N. H. with most of its contents has been consumed by fire.

Among the late donations to Peale's Museum, Philadelphia, we find a "Plaster cast by C. M. Miller, of the Silver Urn, manufactured for the State of Delaware, by Fletcher and Gardner, to be presented by that State to Captain Jones."

Capt. John O'Conner has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the Northern Army.

We understand Gen. Boyd is to have command at New-Orleans, and is on his way for that place.

The U. S. frigate Macedon has exercised the *right of search*, of a neutral vessel, as British cruizers do, and a pressing her crew to be enemy's property has sent her in for adjudication as the English do. There is no difference in the principle of the practice of the two nations.

From the Plattsburgh Herald, of July 8

We stop the press to state, that we have just been informed, the enemy have opened the road that leads from Odletown through Lacadie woods, to Laprairie; and that an immediate attack on the military post at Champlain, is apprehended. Also, that deserters from the enemy, who have just arrived, declare that a large body of troops has lately landed a Quebec.

When the Bastile was destroyed by the French revolutionists, in 1789, there were found in that state prison (the horrors of which have been related a hundred times, in prose and rhyme) only seven persons confined in the whole pile of buildings, and but one in the dungeons. Whereas it is affirmed that within a fortnight after the entry of the allies into Paris, twelve hundred state prisoners had been released in that city, and the departments communicating with it. *Conn. Courant.*

COMMUNICATION.

REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY.

A committee, from a number of respectable inhabitants of Hampton, Greenland, Hampton Falls, and North-Hampton, being chosen to devise means for promoting the better observation of the Lord's day, present the following address to the christian public.

We believe that the "Sabbath was made for man," and that it is his duty and interest to observe it as the law of God and of this State direct. Grieved at the increasing and alarming profanation of it, we shall endeavour to observe it ourselves, and as far as may be in our power to prevent others from profaning it.

The institution of the Sabbath is happily calculated to prevent immoral and licentious opinions and practices; to promote the knowledge and worship of God, and thus to avert his judgements and conciliate his favor. God has not only commanded us to sanctify his Sabbath, but has promised many and great blessings to those who obey this command; and has assured us, that he will inflict great punishment upon all impenitent transgressors. It is therefore our duty and interest as christians and good citizens to sanctify the Sabbath.

We have no wish to put others, or ourselves, to unnecessary trouble, and we hope this reasonable notice will prevent the necessity of any legal process. But should it be necessary, we feel our selves bound to execute the law; and we respectfully entreat christians, and all good citizens to unite their influence in promoting so great and good an object as the proper observance of the holy Sabbath.

By order of the Committee,

CHRISTOPHER TOPPAN, *Chairman.*
JACOB ABBOT, *Clerk.*

North Hampton, July 11, 1814.

SELECTED TOASTS.

The Day.—They who *dare not* rejoice at the independence of other nations, are themselves unworthy to be free.

Our Independence—signed at Philadelphia in 1776—sealed in Paris in 1814.

President Madison—When "few die, and none resign," may some be *Elb*-owed out of office.

In the dumb-bill of life.

Massachusetts—She will remember that moral legislance is due, where no protection is afforded.

"*Never more prosperous!*" said an unfeeling grave-digger, in a time of universal pestilence.

Wellington and Blucher, Bernadotte, Schwartzenburg and Wrede—our five able negotiators for "office trade and sailors' rights."

Federation of the Hanson Assap—LIBERTY or DEATH.

The Boston Rebel—He has shown the People the "Road to Peace," but our wayward Rulers still lug on in the "Road to Ruin."

The Essex Junto—May they continue their old intrigues, and contrive new plots, for the glory and happiness of their country.

The Emperor of Elba—"I am Monarch of all I survey—I am lord of the *fowl* and the *brute*."

Alas! poor Robinson Crusoe!

Madisonian Economy: It carries lead poles from Philadelphia to Sackett's Harbor, vinegar from Boston to Greenbush, and Sailors, at eight cents per mile, from the Ocean to the Lakes; and *so we go.*

Agriculture and Commerce—twin sisters; cherished by the fostering hand of wise politicians they grow and flourish together;—but, like the *sensitive plant*, they shrink at the touch of the poisonous fingers of *chimerical office jugglers.*

"The super-eminent Napoleon"—"*A comet of the first magnitude*"—he has passed away, and nothing remains but his *tail*, the American Administration.

The boundless territory of Louisiana—The stolen *horse* has betrayed its *rider*.—May it speedily be restored to its rightful owner without costs of prosecution.

Free Trade and Sailors' Rights.—'BOUT SHIP OR SINK.

CALEB STRONG—The *Bulwarks* of his reputation are vainly assailed by the BULLIES of administration.

The illegitimate brat, Democracy—It was conceived in the womb of *Sedition*—*Ambition* was its father—*disorganization* was the *Midwife*—*love of office* was its *Wet Nurse*—and THOMAS and JAMES were its *God-Fathers.*

THE CAMPAIGN.

The American Army near Champlain is reinforced every week—perhaps its increase has kept pace with the augmentation of the British. The armies are both becoming formidable; and if a battle occurs there, which appears inevitable, it will be more important than any that has taken place during the war. The troops continued looking at each other as late as Thursday last. It is said the British force on Lake Champlain has now the greatest number of guns; which may be a circumstance unfavourable for our campaign.

A small blunder for a Democrat.

A great war man in Roxbury on Sunday, having heard of the unfortunate intelligence of the capture of the Essex, and the return of the captain and surviving crew, told his friend, that news had arrived in Boston that Capt. Porter had been taken by the British, and that he and his seamen had been brought to New-York by the *Essex Junto*.

Boston Palladium.

From the Connecticut Courant.

A prophecy doubly accomplished.

The pious reader will be struck with the similitude between the career and catastrophe of Napoleon Bonaparte and the prediction concerning that ancient scourge of nations, the monarch of Assyria, recorded in the 10th chapter of Isaiah, as follows.

——"I will punish the fruit of the stout heart of the king of Assyria, and the glory of his high looks. For he saith, by the strength of my hand I have done it, and by my wisdom; for I am prudent: and I have removed the bounds of the people, and have robbed their treasures, and I have put down the inhabitants like a valiant man. And my hand hath found as a nest the riches of the people: and as one gathereth eggs that are left, have I gathered all the earth; and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or peeped. Shall the axe boast itself against him that heweth therewith? Or shall the saw magnify itself against him that shaketh it? As if the rod should shake itself against them that lift it up, or as if the staff should lift up itself, as if it were no wood. Therefore shall the Lord, the Lord of hosts, send among his fat ones leanness; and under his glory he shall kindle a burning like the burning of a fire."

The British brig of war Halcyon, of 18 guns, has been lost in the W. Indies.

The Spanish corvette-built brig St. Francisco, to take letters and passengers, for France, England and Holland, is to sail from Norfolk 25th. August.

MARRIAGE.

In Providence, R. I. Rev. JOHN L. BLAKE, to Miss LOUISA G. RICHARDS, daughter of *William Richmond*, Esq. all of that place.

DEATHS.

In Paris, the Archbishop of Turin—he was a member of the conservative senate, and reduced the number of that body to 129.

In Spain, the grande of Lerma, aged 80.

In England, the Rev. TIMOTHY PUDSEY, brother of the late celebrated Dr. *Priestly*, aged 80.—Capt. ACHILLES PRESTON, aged 84—He was at the capture of Ticonderoga, Montreal, &c. and bore his share in the decisive battle of Quebec, under the immortal Wolfe; rear admiral SAMUEL, aged 82; R. gen. sir A. CONGHERY, bart. aged 43; comptroller of the Royal Lobratory, &c.

At New-Orleans, on the 22th of May, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, wife of com. *John Shaw*, of the United States Navy.

In Whiteing, Virg. NOAH LESLIE, Esq aged 41, an eminent counsellor. He was a native of Connecticut, and has left a legacy of 3000 dolls. to Yale College; and also a sum to establish a school in Wheeling.

In Kennebunk, Mrs. MARY FROST, aged 71, consort of the late Gen. *John Frost*, of Kittery—She was a woman possessing many amiable virtues, which endeared her to all who knew her.

In Hampton, Widow RUSSELL, 74.

In Rowley, Mrs. RACHEL NEWHALL, 52.

In this town, Mrs. MARGARET CARTER, aged 92. Mrs. AUSTIN.

Mr. AUSTIN'S ORATION.

Just published, and for sale at the Bookstores in this town, and at the N. H. Gazette Office,

MR. AUSTIN'S ORATION, delivered before the Republican Citizens of this town, on the 4th inst. July 16.

Barley and Oats.

THOMAS G. BERRY,

Congress-street, Has for Sale,

950 bushels Irish Barley,
350 do. do. Oats.

Portsmouth, July 16.

COPPERAS, &c.

500 bbls.—Copperas, and
A quantity of Log-wood Alum,

For Sale at No. 12, Merchants Row.

THOMAS HAVEN.

Portsmouth, July 16, 1814.

ESSEX COFFEE-HOUSE.

PRINCE STETSON

INFORMS the Public, that he has removed from the *Salve Hotel*, and taken that spacious and elegant Brick House, (the late mansion of the Hon. William Gray), in Essex street, now known by the name of the

ESSEX COFFEE-HOUSE,

where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers, Parties, Fire Clubs, and all other guests who may honor him with their company.

He rests his claims for patronage on a Larder well supplied with the choicest viands which the markets afford—a Cellar stocked with the best wines and other liquors which can be procured, and the assiduous attention of civil and capable servants, together with his own personal exertion to give every satisfaction to his guests.

Salem, July 16, 1814. 6w

BATHING HOUSE.

Mr. Cate respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Portsmouth and the Gentlemen now on a visit to this town, that he gives constant attendance at the BATHING HOUSE from sun-rise till ten at night, and will be happy to treat them with the greatest luxury the season affords. Portsmouth, July 16.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

J. T. SHORES

KEEPS constantly for sale, at No. 1, Market-street,

Demy and Foolscap Ledgers: different sizes and ruled in various forms.

Waste Books, good paper, with or without faint lines.

Journals; Letter Books; Records; Bank Books: and every kind of *Blank Books* generally called for—with a complete assortment of *STATIONARY*, on the best terms. July 9.

A CARD.

SAMUEL MUIR begs leave to express his grateful acknowledgements to his fellow citizens for the very ample encouragement they have afforded him since he opened his

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

at the North End, sign of the *Bunch of Grapes*; and he entertains the most sanguine hopes of a continuance of their favors, in consequence of his determination to exert himself to the utmost extent of his power to give universal satisfaction.

Portsmouth, July 16, 1814.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the evening of the 9th inst. made his escape from the house of *Tim thy Gerrish* in Portsmouth, JOSEPH BARSS, jr. formerly commander of the British privateer Liverpool Packet, who had for a long time been in close confinement as a hostage for Capt. NICHOLS, and on the 27th of April last admitted to his parole, by order of the Commissary General for Prisoners of War. Said BARSS is about five feet ten inches high, thick set, light complexion and grey eyes. Any person that will apprehend said BARSS and deliver him to the subscriber, or to *Timothy Gerrish*, keeper of the Jail in Portsmouth, shall receive the above reward, and all necessary charges.

MICHAEL M'CLARY,
Marshal of New-Hampshire District.

July 15th, 1814.

ROCKINGHAM
SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.

THE Honorable Legislature of the State of New-Hampshire having granted a Charter of Incorporation to certain persons pretiously associated under the name and style of the *Rockingham Sacred Music Society*, and authorized those therein named, or any one of them, to call a meeting of said Corporation,

I do hereby, by virtue of said authority, notify and warn the members of said Rockingham Sacred Music Society to assemble at the house of Mr. *Sargent Hust*, innholder, in Greenland, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz.

1.—To make, ordain, and establish a Constitution for said society.

2.—To make such bye-laws and regulations as they shall deem necessary for the government thereof.

3.—To choose all proper officers for governing said corporation.

4.—To agree on the time and place of holding their annual meeting, and the method of calling the same, and all future meetings of the said Corporation.

5.—To make any assessment on the members that may be judged necessary for accomplishing the objects of said corporation.

SAMUEL TENNEY,
One of the persons named in said act of incorporation.

Exeter, July 16, 1814.

Published by the Town Authority.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

AN ACT

To secure the Town of Portsmouth from damage by Fire.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That from and after the passing of this act, no building of any kind whatsoever, which shall be more than twelve feet high from the ground to the highest point in the roof thereof, shall be placed, erected or built within the limits of Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham, unless all the external sides and ends thereof shall be built or composed of brick or stone, except so much as may be necessary for doors and windows, and all additions which shall be made to buildings already erected, and all buildings which shall be erected on old foundations, in part or in whole, shall be deemed and considered within the restrictions and regulations of this act: *Provided nevertheless*, That upon any wharf, marsh, or other place, where no sufficient foundation can be obtained, without unreasonable expense, on permission of the Selectmen of said Town, or the major part of them, in writing, wooden buildings of not more than two stories high, may be erected, and the permission so given shall, within ten days next after the same shall be so given, be recorded in the records of said town. *And provided also*, That wooden buildings may be erected on any part of the ground in said town lying westerly of a straight line running from the centre of North-Mill Bridge, to a point in the centre of middle road, opposite the centre of Cabot-street, and southerly of a straight line running from the point aforesaid to the centre of South-Mill Bridge.

And be it further enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall erect, place or add to, or cause to be erected, placed or, added to any building or buildings in said town of Portsmouth, contrary to the true intent and meaning and against the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars according to the nature and aggravation of the offence, to be recovered by information in the Supreme Judicial Court, in the county of Rockingham, which information it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to file in all cases, which may come to his knowledge or by indictment before said court.

And be it further enacted, That in addition to the fines above mentioned, there shall be laid and assessed upon every house or other building, which shall be erected, placed or built, contrary to the provisions of this act, the sum of one hundred dollars annually, and every year, until the same shall be removed, and it shall be the duty of the assessors of said town to assess upon the owner or owners of such building or buildings, for the time being, the said sum of one hundred dollars, in addition to his, her or their other taxes, to be collected in the same way and manner as other taxes are or shall be collected, and the same remedy is hereby given to the collector or collectors of taxes for the recovery thereof, *Provided nevertheless*, That no such annual tax, shall be assessed on any building in said town until it shall have been made to appear, in the Supreme Judicial Court, that such building has been erected, placed or built in said town contrary to the provisions and restrictions of this act.

State of New-Hampshire.

In the House of Representatives, June 22, 1814.

The foregoing Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

Sent up for concurrence.

THO. W. THOMPSON, *Speaker.*

In Senate, June 23d, 1814.

This Bill having been read a third time was enacted.

M. P. PAYSON, *President.*

Approved June 23d, 1814.

JOHN T. GILMAN, *Governor.*

Secretary's Office, June 24, 1814.

I certify the preceding to be a true copy.

Attest. ALBE CADY, *Secretary.*

SALES AT AUCTION.

SALE OF PRIZE GOODS, THIS DAY.

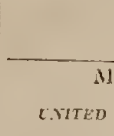
Will be sold at *Portsmouth*, N. H. and at sea, the CARGO of the Brig Balize, captured by the private armed schooner Fox, consisting of the following GOODS, viz.

287 Bales containing Broadcloths,
Kerseymeres, Brunswick Stripes,
Plains, Kerseys, Blankets,
Bombazetts, Tearmoughts,
Coatings, Flannels, &c. &c.
60 cases and 25 trunks, containing
Calicoes, Fillnets, Swandowns,
Quiltings, printed Ribbs,
Vestings, Gingbums, cotton Shirtings,
Velvets, Corduroys, Thickets,
Cotton Kerseymeres,
Silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Sewing Silks and Twist,
Silk and cotton Handkerchiefs,
Plain and figured cotton Cambricks,
Table Cloths, Ribbons,
Laces, Haberdashery, &c. &c.
An immense quantity of Hardware,
Crockery, Glass Ware, Stationary,
and a variety of other Articles,
30 tons assorted IRON,
400 boxes TIN,
400 casks NAILS, assorted numbers,
Blistered Crowley and common STEEL,
13 hampers ENGLISH CHEESE,
Quantity of PORTER,
200 kegs WHITE LEAD.

☞ A part of the above GOODS will be sold at PORTSMOUTH, *THIS DAY*, and the remainder at SACO, on the 20th instant.

ALSO,

At the same time will be Sold,



THE
Brig BALIZE,
newly coppered to the bends, and well found.

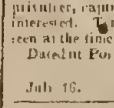
MICHAEL M'CLARY,
Marshal of New-Hampshire.
T. G. THORNTON,
Marshal of Maine.
SAMUEL LARKIN,
Auctioneer.

Marshal's Sale.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
District of Maine, ss. }

PURSUANT to a warrant from the Hon. DAVID SEWALL, Judge of the United States Court for the District aforesaid, I hereby give public notice, that I shall expose and sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at Union-Wharf, in PORTLAND,

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.



THE Prize Brig CERES, of about 225 tons burthen, said to be a fine vessel, coppered in 1813, with 24 oz. copper, well found.

ALSO,

At the same time, (part of her late Cargo) viz.

About 4000 Ox HORNS, and
4 9 and 4 12 pound Carronades,
With a quantity of Shot, &c.

The said Brig and Cargo having been captured by the private armed schooner Fox, commanded by Capt. [illegible] of Baltimore, *Edward Cuzey*, Esq. commander, and sold for the benefit of the officers of said privateer, captors, or whoever may be lawfully interested. Terms, cash. Inventory may be seen at the time of Sale.

Dated at Portland, this 8th day of July, 1814.

T. G. THORNTON,
July 16. *Marshal of Maine.*

By virtue of a license from the Hon'ble Nathaniel Rogers, Esq. Judge of Probate for the county of Rockingham, I will be Sold at Public Vendue, on MONDAY the 1st day of August next, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon,

So much of the Real Estate of JOB JENNESS, late of Rye, deceased, as will amount to the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges.

The sale at the late dwelling house of said deceased, where conditions will be made known.

ANNA JENNESS,
Rye, July 16, 1814. † *Admx.*

NEW BOOKS.

JAMES F. SHORES

HAS just received at No. 1, Market-street,

O'Donnel, a National Tale, by Lady Morgan, (late Miss Owenson.)

Excursion to Paris, being a fortnight's ramble, &c.

Gilpin's Lives of John Wiclif and of the most eminent of his disciples, Lord Cobham, John Huss and others.

Life of Lord Wellington, with a portrait.

The Medical Works of the late Edw. Miller, with a biographical sketch.

10th volume Johnson's Reports.

5th Vol. Binney's Reports.

Also, for Subscribers,

No. 10 of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

A set of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia as far as published may be had at the original price. July 16.

SHEEPS WOOL.

CASH given for Sheeps Wool, by the subscriber at his store in Portsmouth. JAMES RUNDLET.

Portsmouth, May 26, 1814.

THOMAS AVERELL,
Tailor & Habit Maker from Boston,

INFORMS the gentlemen of this town and vicinity that he will continue to carry on the TAILORING business in the best possible manner. Those who wish to have their work done fashionably and mechanically will find it to their advantage to call at No. 8 1-2 Market-street.

All those indebted to the firm of *Silloway & Averill* are requested to make payment to

Portsmouth, July 16. T. AVERELL.

Wanted,

A Journeyman Painter.—To one who is well acquainted with the different branches of ornamental and plain painting, a fair price will be paid for his labours.—Apply at the painting room of the Portsmouth stone.

HENRY BUFFORD.

Portsmouth, July 16.

POETRY.

THE BEGGAR.

Of late I saw him on his staff reclin'd,
Bow'd down beneath a weary weight of woes,
Without a roof to shelter from the wind
His head all hoar with many a winter's snows.

All trembling he approach'd—he strove to speak;
The voice of Misery scarce my ear assail'd;
A flood of sorrow swept his furrow'd cheek;
Remembrance check'd him, and his utterance fail'd.

For he had known full many a better day,
And when the poor man at his household beat,
He drove him not with aching heart away,
But freely shar'd what Providence had sent.

How hard for him, the stranger's boon to crave,
And live to want the mite his bounty gave!

DAILY RESOLUTIONS
OF THE ESTIMABLE LAVATER.

"I will never, either in the morning or evening, proceed to any business, until I have first retired, at least for a few moments, to a private place, and implore GOD for his assistance and blessing.

"I will neither do, nor undertake any thing, which I would abstain from doing if JESUS CHRIST were standing visibly before me; nor any thing of which I think it possible that I shall repent in the uncertain hour of my certain death. I will, with the divine aid, accustom myself to do every thing without exception, in the name of JESUS CHRIST, and as his disciple; to sigh to GOD continually for the HOLY GHOST; and to preserve myself in a constant disposition for prayer.

"Every day shall be distinguished by at least one particular work of love.

"Every day I will be especially attentive to promote the benefit and advantage of my own family in particular.

"I will never eat or drink so much as shall occasion to me the least inconvenience or hindrance in my business; and between meal-times (a morsel in the evening excepted) I will abstain as much as possible from eating, and from wine.

"Wherever I go, I will first pray to GOD that I may commit no sin there, but be the cause of none.

"I will never lay down to sleep without prayer, nor, when I am in health, sleep longer than, at most, eight hours.

"I will every evening examine my conduct through the day, by these rules, and faithfully note down in my journal how often I offend against them.

"O GOD! thou seest what I have here written. May I be able to read these my resolutions every morning with sincerity, and every evening with joy and the clear approbation of my conscience."

CLASSICAL POST ROADS.

It is amusing to observe the very great variety of names of towns and villages in our country, not a few of which are classical. As the term *classical* means "of the first order of rank," as well as "relating to antique authors," we may apply it to the names of the great characters of modern as well as of ancient time. In the last law respecting post roads, we find the following established. From *Tully* to *Homer*. From *Chesterfield* to *Jay*. From *Middleton* to *Hancock*. From *Aurelius* to *Sempronius*. From *Cairo* to *Lexington*. From *Urbana* to *Troy*. From *Athens* to *Columbus*. From *Cadiz* to *White Eyes*, [the name of an Indian Chief] *Mount Vernon* and *Clinton*. From *Achor* to *Salem*. [From the valley of Achor, *door of Hope*, to Salem, the *city of Melchizedek*.] From *Carthage* to *Sparta*. From *Sparta* to *Franklin*. From *Columbia* to *Warren*. [But a step.] From *Lombardy Grove* to *St. Tammany*. From *Columbus* to *Washington*. [Not a vast distance.] From *Madison* to *Clinton*. [A considerable walk.] From *Jefferson* to *St. Mary*. [A very long road!]—TRUE AMERICAN.

IMPROMPTU.

Adam is recorded in sacred writ as the first man, *Noah* the first builder of an Ark of safety for the security of the species of animated nature, from the threatening storm of an impending deluge. Now *Adam* with *Noah*† are employed in building an Ark of safety and defence‡ for the security and protection of the inhabitants of New-York, from the impending danger of an attack from the scourge of War!

† Adam and Noah Brown,
‡ The Steam frigate.

Anecdote of Moreau.

The late Gen. Moreau dined once in Philadelphia with a large Party, when one of the company was desired to sing. He sung the well known song called "To-morrow," a word which the reader knows is often repeated in the chorus. The General being but imperfectly acquainted with the English language, mistook the equivocal sounds of the words *to-morrow*, for *to Moreau*, and bowed politely to the company several times, apprehending the song was sung in honor of himself.

IMPRESSMENT.

A gentleman, who has long been and still is a *Senator of the United States*, has told the writer of this paragraph, that he was once *impressed*, and taken on board a British ship of war. As he was a very young man at the time, and obtained his release soon, he has never mentioned the circumstance publickly, and perhaps but rarely in private conversation. The anecdote is not important, but is worth telling. It is worthy of remark, also, that this Senator did not give his vote in favour of the present war for "sailors' Rights." He voted AGAINST the Declaration of War.—*Philad. Register.*

Scientific news—Chemistry.

A composition has been invented by Mr. Rodgers, an ingenious practical chymist, of Ipswich, (England,) which is said to possess the peculiar property of preventing the action of oxygen on metallic surfaces, and consequently of preserving iron and steel from rust, though exposed to the air, or even immersed in water, for any length of time; if Mr. R. has, indeed, accomplished this great desideratum, the utility of which is incalculable, we trust his labours will not go unrewarded.

MASONIC ANECDOTE.

A short time since the French Privateer Le Puret captured the Irish brig Two Friends, when a short conversation commenced between the French and British; and the signals of Masonry were interchanged between them; Mr. Rienconrt, the Frenchman generously bestowed the prize, with her cargo, on Capt. Campbell, as a token of respect for the ancient and illustrious craft, and the brig proceeded unmolested on her voyage.—Several Lodges have testified their approbation of this gallant Frenchman's conduct; and the Union Lodge of Limerick has resolved to present him with an elegant cup, value 100 guineas, with an appropriate inscription, to commemorate this illustrious example of Masonic virtue.

From London Papers.

The Parisian Ladies have no hesitation in paying personal compliments to the allied Sovereigns. When the King of Prussia was at the Mint, and the medals bearing his likeness were presented to him, some Ladies came very near. "The Ladies," said the KING, "wish to see the workmanship."—"No, Sire," said one of them, "it is to the features of your Majesty, that we attach the greatest value." "Then," said the King, "you must accept a medal, that you may the less speedily forget them"; and he immediately presented a medal to each of the Ladies.

James Blundell, driver of the Barnstable and Tiverton stage-coach, has sent, as presents to the two great Commanders, Prince Schartzenberg and Marshal Blucher, two fine old Cheshire cheeses, weighing 100 pounds each, as testimonies of his admiration of their heroic virtues, talents and services; and Mr. Bankes of the Lamb Inn, Bath, has very liberally franked the carriage of them as far as Dover.

The London COURIER newspaper, of the 28th of March, announces as a fact in the history of Newspapers, that the circulation of the Courier is far above any which has hitherto been known, being upwards of 60,000 per week, averaging more than 10,000 daily. [The price of a newspaper is 6 1-2 d. sterling.]

Colonel Campbell has sent to Government a minute detail of all the circumstances that attended the removal of Bonaparte to his destination.

Madam de Stael is about to leave town for Paris.

MARRIAGES.

In New-York, a few weeks since, Monsieur SERURIER, Minister Plenipotentiary from His Most Christian Majesty Louis the 18th, to Mademoiselle PAGEOT, of that city.

In Rowley, Mr. JOHN B. BUCKMINSTER to Miss CHARLOTTE CROMBIE.

In Newburyport, Capt. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, to Miss SALLY WYER.

DEATHS.

At Troyes (France) Mr. GAU. He was shot by order of Bonaparte for having worn the cross of St. Louis He died like a man. He would not have his eyes covered; and exclaimed, "My eyes see clearer than yours—I fall, the last victim for the House of Bourbon; and, therefore, I die with joy."—He left a beautiful young wife, and a respectable family, who have become objects of the royal attention.

In London, JOHN W. SMITH, Esq. aged 28; eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. *John Smith*, of Dartmouth College.

In New-Orleans, the French General HUMBERT, who commanded the expedition which invaded Ireland some years since. At the time he was taken ill, he was on his way to join the Spanish Revolutionists.

In Stanstead, (L. C.) Mrs. LYDIA PATTON, after an illness two years, of the dropsy—she was tapped and had extracted 41 gallons and three gills of water, which weighed 849 pounds, 6 oz.

A CARD.

HAVING discontinued business in this town, with gratitude I acknowledge the very extensive patronage which I received while in company with Mr. AVERELL, who will still continue business at the former stand, and whose work is inferior to none.

The voice of calumny has been against him by a few, who by their appearance and conduct wish to clothe themselves at the expense of others, with one other whose assumed *authority* is well known. SAMUEL SILLOWAY.

Portsmouth, July 9

Wanted to Purchase,

A small FARM, of from 30 to 50 acres of good Land, a proportional part woodland, in a situation for trade, within 20 or 25 miles from Portsmouth. Apply to the Printer.

July 9.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

YOU are hereby notified that the Tax under the Act of Congress, passed the 2d day of August, 1813, entitled "An Act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States" has become due and payable, and that attendance will be given to receive the same at the following times and places—viz. at the house of Capt. GEORGE BELL in Newcastle, Thursday the 14th day of July, inst.; at the store of M. J. PARSONS, in Rye, Friday the 15th day; at the house of SARGENT HUSE, Esq in Greenland, Saturday the 16th day; at the house of JOSEPH COLEMAN, Esq. in Newington, Monday the 18th day; at the office of CHARLES CUTTS Esq at Portsmouth, Tuesday the 19th July, 1814. And that correct copies of the Tax Lists remain with the principal Assessor of this Collection District, open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same. PETER WILSON,

Deputy Collector for the 1st Division, 1st Collection District of Newhampshire.

July 1st, 1814

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscribers take this method of apprising their mercantile friends in the United-states, that during the present unhappy differences between Great-Britain and America, they intend generally to abstain from all communication by letters with their former correspondents, from prudential motives applicable to such correspondents.

They beg leave, however, to inform all who may have balances of sales in their hands, that orders for the same, any time during the war, will be paid at sight, or promptly remitted according to directions.

The utmost attention will be paid to the orders of gentlemen in America, who may be AGENTS for spanish, swedish, or other neutral merchants, trading under the prince regent's proclamations, with the islands of Jamaica or Bermuda; and the safety of all such property committed to their charge may be depended on, provided nothing is attempted under the sanction of such proclamations, contrary to the local laws of the respective islands, or in violation of existing blockades.

Being agents for the principal incorporated igsurance companies, from the capital of South-Carolina to Wiscasset, in the district of Maine, there are directors in each office, or merchants in every town to whom reference may be had, should any correspondents wish to communicate with the house of Jamaica, or that branch of it at Bermuda, now established at the port of St. George, and conducted by the Junior partner, under the firm of WM. BANKS, & Co.

HOSLEAON, BANKS, & Co.

October 9, 1813.

LEVI JENNESS,

No. 3, Court Street, Has for Sale,

20 qr. boxes best Hyson Tea,
5 casks new Rice,
10 boxes Muscatel Raisins,
1000 lb. Connecticut Cheese,
Few boxes Sperm Candles,
Old Jamaica 2d and 4th proof St. Croix, N. E. and Cherry Rum,
Old Cognac 2d and 4th proof Brandy,
Best Philadelphia and N. E. Gin,
Old Madeira,
L. P. Sicily Madeira, } WINES,
Lisbon, and Malaga } *superior quality,*
Chulan, Hyson, Hyson skin, Souchong and Congo } TEAS, *warranted good,*
Loaf, Havanna white and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Cotton, Rice, Flour,
Molasses; 1 cask excellent Honey,
Cordials of superior quality,
Sweet Oil in bottles, warranted first quality,
Spanish, Baltimore and Boston Cigars,
English and American Gun-Powder,
Patent Shot, of all sizes,
Pimento, Pepper, Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
Few boxes Fresh LEMONS, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold for cash as cheap as can be bought in Boston.

Taverns and Boarding Houses supplied with their Liquors, &c. at a very cheap rate

Southern and Eastern Money taken at par, and every favour gratefully acknowleged.

July 2.

French, India & Domestic Goods.

Lemuel Draper

HAS just received and offers for sale, A VARIETY OF

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are,

French black Lustring, of a superior quality,
Black and colored Levantine Silks,
India black Lustrings and Sarsnets,
Canton and Italian black Crapes,
A variety of colored double Florence Lustrings,
Ladies & gentlemen's black silk Hose & Gloves,
Black unglazed Cambrics, black Florentine,
Plain book and fancy thin Muslins,
French and German 7-8 and 4-4 Lineus,
Long and short black kid Gloves,
A great variety fancy Ribbons,
6-4 & 7-4 French silk & imitation cotton Shawls,
Variety colored Canton Crapes,
Bandannah and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Company yellow and white Nankeens,
Blue do. fine India Cottons,
Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Factory Ginghams, Stripes,
Chambrays, Checks,
Shirtings and Bedtick, &c. &c. &c. &c.

ON HAND,

Real Superfine navy blue and black Broadcloth,
Green mix'd do. suitable for summer wear,
Double mill'd blue and black Cassimeres,
Double and single mill'd drab do.
Blue Imperial Cords and Stockinetts,
Dark mixed Satinets, best quality,
Plain white and fancy Quiltings,
Dimoties, York Stripes,
India silk silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambrics, silk Umbrellas—

Together with a great variety of other PIECE GOODS, adapted to the season. *April 16.*

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM JONES, Jr.
No. 6, Market-Street.

HAS this day received a general Assortment of Fancy and Staple Articles, which are offered at moderate prices for Cash.

Constantly kept on hand,

a good supply of Black Italian and Florence Lustrings, black Canton and Italian Crapes, best black sewing silks, Black silk Hose, Gloves, Ribbons, &c. &c.

June 18.

MANUFACTURERS

MAY be supplied with
Oil Vitriol,
Roman do.
Aqua Fortis,
Spirits of Salt,
Sugar of Lead, and
Prussian Blue;
all American Manufacture, and equal if not superior to any ever imported.—They are now offered for sale in large or small quantities at very reduced prices, by

HALL & WELD,

July 2. *No. 1, Union Street, BOSTON*

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. C. SCHAFFER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public of Portsmouth and its vicinity, that his second quarter for the admission of MASTERS and MISSES, will commence on Wednesday the 13th inst. at the Assemble-Room. July 2

To Rent,

That large and spacious Dwelling House and Garden, lately occupied by Madam WHIPPLE. Immediate possession may be given.—Inquire of

NATH'L A. HAVEN.

Portsmouth, July 9.

For Sale,

A small FARM, in *Wakefield*, lying on the post road from *Portsmouth* to the *Lower Ossipee*, only 26 miles from Dover, containing 90 acres of tillage, mowing, pasturing and wood land. Also, one half of a two story DWELLING HOUSE, 42 by 32 feet, being built about five years; one BARN, 42 by 33 feet. Any person desirous of purchasing, may see the same and know the conditions by applying to the subscriber living on the premises in Wakefield.

THEOPHILUS HALL.

Wakefield, July 9, 1814.

NOTICE TO GOOD SERVANTS.

A MAN and Woman Servant, are wanted in a small family. The Man must understand the care of a Horse, and enough of Gardening to distinguish the weeds from the growth of the seed, to work without grumbling at all the other family chores, and to be contented to receive his pay monthly.

The Woman is required to perform the common duties of a family.—Both to be steady and bring good characters—such ones may find an excellent employ by applying to the printer at the Oracle Office. July 2, 1814.

William Boyd,

At No. 2, Merchants Row,

HAS for Sale on liberal Terms for Cash or approved paper—
30 bbls. Superfine Flour;
2 pipes excellent Cognac Brandy;
5 pipes of Gin;
3 Kegs Fig Tobacco;
60 Kegs Dupont's and Withington and Douglas's Gunpowder.

A few Barrels of retailing Molasses.

The Schooner BETSY of 55 Tons (a good vessel for the times) lying at Long Wharf.

☞ Good notes discounted and Money exchanged for a small premium.

WM. BOYD,

July 2, 1814. *Auctioneer and Broker*

DYE STUFFS.

HALL & WELD, No. 1, Union Street, BOSTON,

KEEP CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,

Alum,	Sugar Lead,
Argol,	Sal Ammoniac,
Arnatto,	Roch Alum,
Aqua Fortis,	Tumerick,
Copperas,	Grain Tin,
Cochineal,	Logwood,
Crem Tartar,	Fustic,
Ground Brazil,	Nicaragua,
Camwood,	Clothiers Jacks,
Nicaragua,	Shears,
Madder,	Screws,
Nutgalls,	Knobs,
Oil Vitriol,	Copper,
Roman do.	Press-plates
Indigo,	and
Verdigrise,	Papers.

Clothiers and others may be supplied with the best warranted articles on the most terms and lowest prices, for cash or approved credit. Boston, July 2, 1814.

Molasses and N. E. Rum.

THOMAS G. BERRY,

Has for Sale, Congress Street,

30 hhds. superior quality retailing MOLASSES;
15 hhds. N. E. RUM.

Portsmouth, July 9.

American Inventions.

AWARE of the inconveniences to which the public generally, and Inventors in particular, are subjected for want of a suitable establishment in this town, for the display and sale of new Machines and Inventions, the subscriber tenders his services as Agent for receiving and exposing for sale Patent Machines and useful Inventions of every description, for a moderate commission.

With this view, he has taken that commodious Store, No. 8, Harris's Buildings, *Water-street*, and from his knowledge of mechanical pursuits, and his determined assiduity to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their commands, he anticipates patronage from those who supply and those who want a supply of, the produce of American genius.

For the better accommodation of customers a complete assortment of DEARBORN'S *Proportional* and other BALANCES, will be kept for sale at the above store.

JOHN M. DEARBORN.

N. B.—Weighing of Merchandize attended to as usual, and Balances of every size to let.—OLD METAL, such as copper, brass, pewter, lead, cast iron, &c. constantly wanted.

Boston, June 25.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of ABRAHAM TREFETHEN, late of Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham, mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to bring in the same to the subscriber for a speedy settlement—and those that are indebted to said Estate are called on to make immediate payment to JOHN TREFETHEN,

Administrator to said Estate.

Portsmouth, July 2, 1814.

To the Industrious & Enterprising.

THE subscribers, being separate owners of a considerable number of *House Lots*, in different parts of the village of Athens, in the state of New-York, would be willing to sell a sufficient number to accommodate 50 or 100 merchants and artizans in eligible situations for business. The price will be 50 per cent. lower than the same are generally sold to individuals; the lots to be improved within a reasonable time.

This village is situated on the Hudson River, opposite the city of Hudson, and is generally allowed to be the best site on the river for a great commercial town; being at the head of ship navigation, and having a good, safe and extensive harbour. The materials for building are abundant and cheap. The water is good and the situation pleasant and healthy. It communicates easily with the great western country, and the immense produce which will naturally be brought to it will ensure its growth. The compact part of the village contains about 1000 inhabitants. For particulars *see* Spafford's Gazetteer of the state of New-York."

Like other places on the Hudson river, it is less influenced by political events than almost any other part of the United States.

Liberal credit will be given if desired.

Athens, Dec. 31, 1813.

ABRAHAM VAN BUSKIRK, jun.
SIMEON NEWTON DEXTER,
TIMOTHY BRONKER,
ISAAC NORTHROP,
WILLIAM FRASER,
SAMUEL HAMILTON,
WILLIAM BYRNS.

Jan. 22. (6m)

More New GOODS.

LEMUEL DRAPER,

HAS just received and this day opening, a great variety of *FANCY and STAPLE GOODS*, adapted to the season.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A general supply of Articles for mourning;
A variety of elegant Thread Laces and Footings;
Parasols of the best quality;
Straw Hats and Bonnets, of the very best quality and most fashionable shapes;
White and Fancy Quillings;
White Cambricks; Irish Lineas;
Ladies and gentlemen's white silk Hose;
Fancy twill'd and plain Lustring;
Lashes white and color'd kid Gloves;
Company yellow and blue Nankeens;
2500 yards Factory Ginghams; fine Shirtings;
Chambrays, and Stripes, &c. &c. &c.

June 11.

Marshal's Sale.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } District of New-Hampshire, ss.

PURSUANT to a warrant from the Hon. JOHN SAMUEL SHERBURNE, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid,

I do hereby give this public notice that I shall expose and sell at Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY the 27th day of July inst. at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Auction Store of S. LARKIN, in Market-street, within the town of Portsmouth, in said District, the following Goods and Merchandize, viz.—

11 bags of COFFEE, and
3 baskets of SUGAR;

Said Coffee and Sugar having been condemned for a violation of the laws of the said United States, and ordered to be sold for whom it may hereafter concern.

Given under my hand at Portsmouth this 7th day of July, A. D. 1814.

ELIAS LIBBEY,

(July 9) *Deputy Marshal.*

POWDER.

MARSHALL & MARCH

HAVE FOR SALE

50 casks superior quality Powder;
Hhds. Rum; do. Molasses;
Pipes Gin; bbls. Sugar;
Chests warranted Hyson, Hyson skin and Souchong Teas;
Hhds. Coffee; boxes Chocolate;
Cotton and wool Cards;
Kegs Harris's Tobacco:
Do. Boston and Newbury Snuff;
Swedes Iron;
Spike Rods; wrought and Cut Nails;
Hoop-L. Blistered and Tub Steel, do. Halbach;
Boxes Candles; do. Glass;
Spirits, Wines, &c. Bbls. Copperas;—
Together with a complete assortment Clothiers' and Hatters' Dye Stuffs, Tools, &c.
Bartlett's and Wadley's Scythes, on consignment;
Patent Shearing Machines, on a new and improved plan;
Factory Cotton Cloth;
Soal Leather, &c. &c.

July 2.

S. LARKIN,

Market-street, Has for Sale,

15 Hhds. best retailing Molasses;
Few puncheons W. I. Rum;
Bales New-Orleans Cotton;
Pipes Cognac and Spanish Brandy;
Hhds. and pipes Gin; bags Coffee;
Bbls. Pork and Beef;
50 boxes Boston and Chelmsford Glass,

July 2. &c. &c. &c.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

J. F. SHORES

KEEPS constantly for sale, at No. 1, Market-street,

Demy and Foolscap Ledgers; different sizes and ruled in various forms.

Waste Books, good paper; with or without faint lines.

Journals; Letter Books; Records; Bank Books; and every kind of *Blank Books* generally called for—with a complete assortment of *STATIONARY*, on the best terms.

July 9.

NEW GOODS.

EDWARD PARRY

HAS just received a new assortment of *FRESH GOODS*,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Best London navy blue and black Broadcloths and Kerseymeres,
Black and white Cambricks,
Fancy Muslins, Chintzes & Ginghams,
Large assortment of factory Gingham,
Factory Cottons, ALSO,
Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
India Cottons of superior quality,
Fancy Vestings,
Black and other silk Stuffs,
Large assortment of straw Bonnets constantly on hand of the newest fashion.

Cash given for Tow Cloth.

Portsmouth, July 9.

STEEL.

Hoop-L and double bullet blistered STEEL, warranted of the first quality for *Axes*, *FOR SALE BY*

M. WALKER,

Portsmouth, July 9. Bow street.

Lottery Notice.

A List of Prizes in *Washington Monument Lottery* is received and may be examined gratis at the fortunate Lottery & Exchange Office of

G. W. TUCKERMAN,

Who has for sale Tickets, Quarters and Eighths in the fourth Class *Plymouth Beach Lottery*, which commences drawing on Wednesday next.

Portsmouth, July 9th, 1814.

Patent Columbian Washer.

An assistant to the common method of hand washing

THIS cheap Machine, consisting of fluted Rollers, is so constructed, that when placed obliquely in the wash tub, and the cloths passed up and down on the rollers, (either with one or both hands) washing is performed with ease, nicety and dispatch, and as appears by numerous certificates exhibited by the patentee, with very considerable saving of time, soap, firewood and injury to the clothes.—Upwards of 300 citizens of Philadelphia have certified that "the Columbian Washer when put into our hands appeared trifling and insignificant, but upon our domestic acquiring its use, we find that it far exceeds any thing of the kind which has ever come to our knowledge."

The machine with patent right for one family is only two dollars, together with the privilege of using in said family as many machines upon this principle as they may choose.—Any family may receive Machines on trial gratis, or purchase the right and Machine before or after trial, or not at all, as suits, at either of the following places, viz. WILLIAM WALKER,

Merchant, No. 3, Congress-Street, Portsmouth.
JOHN WHEELER,
At the Post-Office, Dover.
TIMOTHY GRIDLEY,
At his Manufactory, Exeter.

July 20, 1813.